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Senator Mason will not resign at once, and his colleague is of opinion that he will serve his term out, which is probable.

freight in this vicinity; on the contrary, they are disposed to dodge grain and other shippers to whom they cannot furnish cars. If the Philippine people can make no bet-

ter cigars than the samples which have

been shown in this country, the American cigar makers have no cause to fear their Any report to the effect that 10,000 or 12,000 British troops will surrender at this stage of the game may be put down as a canard.

who do not surrender in a body. Tammany is not pleased with Governor Roosevelt because, in accordance with the of a recent law, he has called a term of court in New York city after the election to try men charged with illegal

The British regiments are made up of men

There was no cause for Mr. Bryan's heated denial of the report that McLean paid him for his Ohio speeches. He could much better afford to do it than could scores of Democratic associations that have paid him

Time was when, if a leading citizen like General Basil Duke had called a candidate for Governor in Kentucky "a liar, a slanderer and an assassin," as he has Mr. Goebel, there would have been a duel. Mr. Goebel belongs to another sort of Kentuckians.

It appears from Mr. Bryan's speeches in Nebraska that he is laboring under an apprehension of defeat. After having time again said that American supremacy must be established in the Philipnow demands that the war be

If the report is true that but six of the members of the South Dakota regiment in Luzon voted against the policy when the poll of the reg-Why the anti-expansionists are wanting in towards the men who fought

The sacrifice of his liberties to the militarism which ex-Governor Altgeld so darkly depicts as already casting its shadow over the land seems not to affect the cheerfulness of the farmers of Kansas. They listen. smile and return to the harvesting of the immense corn crop. And it is the same

The Cleveland (O.) Citizen, a paper which champion, published "by labor direct," turns upon "Golden Rule" Jones, declaring that "his head is swelled out of a'l proportion," that "he is a shrewd dodger," and that "he is a big boss, and, worst of all, is responsible to nobody." As the Ohio campaign closes there seems to be a disnesition to examine the claims of the mayor of Toledo as a candidate for Governor.

A disgruntled correspondent in Manila writes that the Filipinos publish a paper the expressions of Amerme favorable to them. He says Bryan's containing a denunciation of the issues contained Mead's and Atkinson's documents. These declarations influence here, but the general Americans in Manila is that they nainstay of the insurrection. If on the part of the Americans can be called a McKinley war, then the war of the Aguinaldists can fairly be called the Bryan-Atkinson war.

A good deal of unfavorable comment has been made throughout the country on the in California to exclude from that State consumptives who come there in health, but it must be acknowledged that Colorado is justified in the measures being taken to prevent the practice of sending indigent victims of the disease there. To refuse to harbor invalids who come prepared to pay for their climate and ommodations is one thing; to obthrusting upon them of persons who become burdens on their charity is quite another, and in the latter case they have a right to protest.

One of the factors which may be expecte an influence in the Ohio elecsatisfactory condition af the industries. A thorough inquiry ndition of 225 factories, mills and in Dayton, Hamilton, Middletown, Piqua, Springfield, Cleveland, Toledo reveals the following facts: Number of men employed in 1896, 50,474; in 1899, 34,165. Monthly wages paid in 1896, \$2,414,651; in 1899, \$4,263,491; increase It is estimated that \$3,500,000 per month more is being paid as wages in Ohio this year than in 1896. The increase of wages In Cleveland averages \$7.76 per month. The increase per man in the Miami valley averages \$8.31 per month.

The statements of General Lee regarding various bond issues the public debt ing progress. Life and property now have on July 1, 1891, it was \$635,600,000; on July 1, absolute security, while the industrial con- 1895, it was \$715,000,000, and on July 1, 1896, ditions are improving. Thus after a little it was \$347,000,000. For the \$362,000,000 bor- for the original purpose of such a vessel- by the local authorities to leave within five na, but he does not say as much.

more than one year's occupation by the rowed during the Cleveland administration United States Cuba has what it has never the government paid 4 and 5 per cent. had before, a government that insures freegreat good to the Cubans is the Republican nition of the Republic of Cuba and giving the Cubans immediate control of the island.

MARKING TIME AND MARCHING.

The characteristic unfairness of Bryan in dealing with any topic is illus trated in his frequent allusions to the sending of a commission abroad by the President soon after he came into office to confer with European governments in regard to the adoption of an international system for the coinage of gold and silver. In Nebraska the other day when he was con fronted with a crowd of farmers wearing yellow badges he asked them if they knew that their President had sent a commissio to Europe to beg the governments to adopt bimetallism. Of course the farmers knew nothing of the kind, nor did Mr. Bryan. Ten years ago the Republican party largely favored bimetallism by the adoption of an international ratio for coinage. Republicans did this because they believed that it was feasible and that the world neede the use of both metals for full legal tender money. At that time the annual output of the gold mines of the world averaged about \$100,600,000, against \$276,481,800 during the last fiscal year. There was a quite general belief Freight agents are not now soliciting that falling prices were due to the insufficiency of gold for the world's money. When the Republican national convention assembled in June, 1896, a considerable number of delegates believed that another attempt should be made to obtain international bimetallism. All efforts in that direction had failed, but, to show a disposition to be fair, it was deemed a concession to the silver interest to make one more effort Consequently, a plank was put into th platform pledging the candidate of the convention, if elected, to appoint an international silver commission. Because of the action of the convention the commission was appointed, simply to find that the governments of Europe were further from any plan of international bimetallism than ever

The conditions have changed since the action of the Republican national convention of 1896. With the change of conditions there has been a change of sentiment. It is now the general conviction, outside of those who are political silverites, that th stock of gold is ample for the world' money, and in a few years, at the present rate of increase of the world's output of gold, the supply will be greater than needed. Furthermore, it has been discovered tha the gold standard in general use has not been responsible for the shrinkage of values since the prices of all commodities have

advanced during the past eighteen months. For these reasons there is no longer any considerable element in the Republican party in favor of international bimetallism State conventions have declared unequivocally for the gold standard because the progress of events has proved that there is gold enough for money purposes. Mr. Bryan, refusing to take note of what is going on in the world, will not see that doubling of the world's output of gold during the past few years has changed the situation from what it was in 1896 and that the world's prosperity since that date proves the wisdom of the gold standard. taken, there is a good reason | He has been marking time; the intelligence of the country has been marching since

RECENT ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT BONDS.

A correspondent asks the Journal to prin 'a comparative statement of the amount and denominations of bonds issued and sold by the United States under the administrations of Cleveland and McKinley, respectively, with all the material facts relating

During the Cleveland administration, be tween July 1, 1893, and July, 1896, there were three issues of bonds, amounting in the aggregate to \$262,000,000, and during the Mc-Kinley administration there has been one issue of \$200,000,000. The first three issues were during a time of peace, while the last was on account of the war with Spain. Some particulars regarding these various issues will explain them more fully.

On Jan. 15, 1894, there was published letter from Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle to Senator Voorhees, chairman of the Senate finance committee, stating that 'there is an urgent necessity for such immediate action as will replenish the coin reserve and enable this department to continue payment of public expenses and discharge the obligations of the government to pensioners and other lawful creditors.' It will be observed that the necessity for this bond issue was to enable the government to meet current expenses. Two days later, on the 17th of January, without waiting for the action of Congress, Secretary Carlisle, acting under an old law, issued a call for subscriptions to \$50,000,000 of 5 per cent. bonds. The amount was soon taken and the gold reserve in the treasury brought up to \$106,000,000. On the 13th of November following it had fallen again to \$61,878,374, and Secretary Carlisle issued a second call for bids to the amount of \$50,000,000 5 per cent. bonds, redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the government after ten years from the date of issue. These bonds also were soon subscribed for by banks and syndicates and the proceeds went to replenishing the gold reserve in the treasury. The process of depletion continued, and on the 2d of February, 1895, there remained in the treasury, aside from the bullion, only \$9,700,334 in gold coin. On the 8th of February Secretary Carlisle signed a contract with August Beimont & Co. on behalf of the Rothschilds of London to supply the government with 3,500,000 ounces of gold coin at the rate of seventeen dollars and a fraction per ounce, payable in United States thirty-year bonds, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. This third issue of bonds amounted to \$62,315,000, and the gold reserve in the treasury was once more replenished. But the process of depletion continued and at the close of the year the gold reserve in the treasury was reduced to about \$63,000,000. or \$30,000,000 less than on Oct. 1. Early in January, 1896, Secretary Carlisle announced a fourth issue of bonds to the amount of \$100,000,000, the bonds to run thirty years and draw 4 per cent. interest. By these the condition of Cuba afford ground for | increased \$262,000,000 in three years. On July much encouragement. The people are mak- 1, 1893, it was in round numbers \$585,000,000;

In June, 1893, nearly two months after the dom and gives security. General Lee at- war with Spain began, Congress passed a tributes the happy condition to the military | bill authorizing the secretary of the treasrestraint. If left to themselves the Cubans | ury to borrow money by the sale of bonds would not be able to maintain the condi- "to defray expenditures authorized on actions which now exist. It is, however, due | count of the existing war," to the amount of the people of Cuba to say that they have \$400,000,000, "or so much thereof as may be fallen in with the new order of things with | necessary." Under this authority Secretary much less opposition than might have been | Gage, on June 13, issued a call for subscripexpected. All things considered, there has | tions for \$200,000,000 of twenty-year bonds. The call was responded to heartily, the that the policy which has brought such bids aggregating several times the amount asked for, and these are the only bonds sold policy as opposed to the immediate recog- or offered during the present administration. The entire amount was taken at 3 per cent. These bonds, by the terms of their issue, were solely on account of expenditures caused by the war. Other facts might be stated showing great improvement in the national finances and public credit since the present administration came in, but as the inquiry to which this article responds relates to bond issues only it is confined to

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Times-Herald makes the rather startling announcement that the administration has demanded from the governments of Russia, Germany and France assurances that in their division of China into zones of political domination the trade rights of citizens of the United States shall be fully respected. The announcement is not otherwise verified; but, if true, it should cause no surprise. We have a large and a growing trade in China, which is protected by treaties with that government. If the governments named are preparing to partition China among them, this government would not do its duty by those citizens who have built up a trade in China if by its silence it should seemingly acquiesce in the making of political or commercial arrangements which would interfere with them. One of the purposes of modern government is to extend its authority, so as to develop and protect commerce. One of the officers of the Carriage Builders' Association fleets in the Spanish war had advertised the markets of the world. He was The events of the last eighteen months have caused the United States to be recognized by the nations of the world as one of the powers which must have respectful attention when it asks for equal privileges in the world's commerce.

Probably few persons are aware of the extent to which the stock of large corporations is distributed in small holdings. President Fish, of the Illinois Central Railroad, stated recently that out of 6.526 stockholders in that company barely oneseventh of them own over one hunderd shares apiece. Still more surprising is the fact that of 12,000 stockholders in the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, onefourth, or three thousand, are women, and not a single person owns a sufficient amount of stock to elect himself a director. The Pennsylvania Railroad has the largest number of stockholders of any corporation in the United States, thirty thousand, and 40 per cent. of this number are women The last annual report of the Western Union Telegraph Company shows that its stock and that of its leased lines is distributed among 15,438 holders. The stockholders in the company proper number 1.182, and about one-half of the stock is held by women. It is probable that much same conditions exist in other large corporations. The figures show that corporation securities are more widely distributed among the people than is generally

It has been understood for some time by those acquainted with the situation that Vice President Hobart's health was such that, though he might recover, the probabilities were that he would grow worse. Reports of his present critical condition indicate that the worst fears may soon be realized. Deep sympathy and solicitude will go out to him from the people all over the land. There is little opportunity for the public to become acquainted with the incumbent of the vice presidential office, but in such duties as Mr. Hobart has had to perform and on such occasions as he come in contact with the people he has confirmed the impression made during the campaign that if emergency called him to fi the higher position he would be equal to

BUBBLES IN THE AIR. The Horseless Age. Tommy-Say, paw

Mr. Figg-Well?

"What is the horseless age?"

"Eight. No horse ever gets past seven."

Political Information. The Instructor-What is the difference between a subject and a citizen? The Student-If you please, the subject

has to be humored and the citizen gets

bossed. The Cheerful Idiot. "When melancholy marks a man for her own," asked the smart boarder, "how does

she mark him?" "Colors him blue, of course," replied the Cheerful Idiot in scorn.

Stress. "If you are such a Boer sympathizer, why

do you write all your poetry about the Eng-"Have to. How the dickens can I make

poetry of those Dutch names?"

The Hilton will case in New York is likely to prove sensational. Already in the preliminary proceedings the opposing lawyers are talking back at each other in a very warm manner. One of them having made a slighting remark about the son who is bringing the suit to break the will that young man's attorney responded with this of the Hebrew as a citizen. The record of other cities is precisely in line with that

pointed remark: Mr. McClure has seen fit to make an attack on young Mr. Hilton. If my client has been guilty of the acts charged against him by Mr. McClure, I desire to say that ex-Judge Hilton, who died last summer, left behind a very unsavory reputation. The litigation over the immense Stewart estate had hardly been concluded, and there are very many people in New York to-day who do not believe that ex-Judge Hilton honestgot possession of the Stewart millions. claimed that this contest will be settled out of hand in a very short time, and that a temporary administrator will hardly be warm in his seat before he will have to vacate it. Mr. McClure is mistaken. Our case will not be disposed of in any such

easy manner. It is evident from this that the fight will be a bitter and personal one. Young Henry Hilton was left but \$25,000 out of his father's millions, and declines to be satisfied with the amount. Some of the New York | ting him to keep on being his own monupapers are trying hard to find foundation for the story that young Cornelius Vanderbilt is to contest his father's will, but so far without success.

Enough dime subscriptions for a silver loving cup to Admiral Dewey were received by the New York Journal to make a cup five feet seven and one-half inches high exclusive of the pedestal, with a capacity of twelve gallons, and the monstrous thing | Chicago Daily News. is now on exhibition in Philadelphia. This "cup" being as tall as the admiral himself, it naturally follows that it cannot be used

that of passing from hand to hand and lip to lip in token of amity. The only thing the owner can do with it is to load it up with whatever beverage his purse can afford, and, gathering his friends around it on stools, each armed with a straw, join with them in drinking their several healths similtaneously. Or-yes, there is an alternative; he can set the thing out in his backyard and plant shrouding vines in it.

Nature is kind if New York papers are not The defeat of the Shamrock came as modified calamity to the persons most concerned. An English paper published th day after the race says: "Some ten days ago the announcement would have pos sessed intense interest for the British public. Now it will be heard with a feeling not far removed from indifference. The national pulse now beats to another and more powerful emotion. The campaign in South Africa has begun, and little attention can be spared for a peaceful international victory. The war, it seems, has its uses.

INDIANA EDITORIAL OPINION.

A Republican landslide next month wil save American lives in Luzon.-Marion If Billy Mason will only resign, there will be no questions asked and the nation will

lose no sleep over his possible re-election.

-Goshen Times. The President's Thanksgiving proclamation has a patriotic ring, but it will not please our friends, the enemy. What they want is adversity, not prosperity.-Koko-

mo News. When a Democrat now-a-days has the temerity to say anything about prosperity it is to assert that the present condition is not real. That's because there is nothing

else for him to say .- Lafayette Courier.

Billy Mason, junior United States Sena-

tor from Illinois, says he is ashamed of his country. If he lives long enough to become possessed of better judgment, he will be ashamed of himself.-Middletown News. , Mr. Bryan's principles are as elastic as India-rubber and his conscience as changeable as his military zeal. Every passing day proves the wisdom of the people in defeating him for the presidency in 1896.—Rushville

Major McKinley is no longer known as the advance agent of prosperity. General Prosperity has been walking arm in arm with the President for some time and even Mr. Bryan has had to salute him.-Kokomo

With Governor Mount and John L. Griffiths in Ohio, Senator Fairbanks in Nebraska and Congressman Landis in Iowa the cause of Republicanism certainly ought to be given a good old Hoosier boost.-Logansport Journal.

Mr. Bryan favored the ratification of the treaty by which we assumed the sovereignty of, and responsibility for the Philippines, yet he is now complaining because the President is carrying out the obligations imposed by that treaty.-Greenfield Republican.

It is wrong to use the word "shortage" in referring to the coal situation. It is an excessive demand rather than a "shortage" in the supply. Indiana is now produc-ing more coal than at any time in the history of the industry in the state, and the operators are making a bigger profit per ton than at any time in a decade.—Terre Haute Tribune.

It is early yet to decide who to support for the state ticket, but it is just the right time for the consideration of the matter. The man nominated for governor must a man of ability and in sympathy with administration. We want no mugwump. We want no anti-expansionist. No veak man with anti-expansion or mugwump notions has any claim upon the Republican party of Indiana.-Fowler Repub-

The Indianapolis lines have gone about as far as they can into the gas field. The latter is pretty well occupied. Some of the Indianapolis people seem to think that all the companies have to do is to put down more wells and bring in more gas. Some of the Indianapolis people do not realize that the field is well occupied and that a further cutlay of capital has small returns in sight. The gas field is crowded .- Muncie

Congress and Congress only has the power to cede or give away any part of the soil of the United States. The flag furlers, Aguinaldists, the anti-expansionists ought to have sense enough to cease their abuse of the President for simply doing his duty, and throw their epithets and arguments, if they be arguments, at the heads of the Senators and Representatives in Congress .- New Albany Tribune.

Since the election of Thomas Taggart as Mayor of Indianapolis for the third time his name has been mentioned by several Democratic papers of the State as the next Democratic candidate for Governor. We hardly see how his election by a greatly reduced majority should give him the especial boom for that office he is now geting. We have noticed that his stronges supporters are among what is known as the gold-bug Democrats who refused to support Bryan in 1896. It is well known that Mr. Taggart is a loyal Democrat, always for the ticket nominated, but that he was not, and is not in harmony with the national party, although supporting the ticket on the silver question. date in Marion county and Indianapolis he has been uniformly successful, having been twice elected auditor of the county three times mayor of the city, but has never been a candidate for an office outside of his own county. Whether his running qualities would follow him in a State campaign for Governor, of course, is not known. His oratorical powers are limited. and we doubt very much whether he has e ability to lead the Democracy of Indiana as it ought to be led in a presidential campaign .- Plymouth Democrat.

Permanent Advertising.

Philadelphia Record. A high authority makes the wise sugges-

tion that "advertising should be planned on the presumption that it is going to be permanent." In other words, it should be considered as a distinctive and systematic part of the merchant's business. Sporadic trade announcements cannot be continuously beneficial. It is true that they often bring about a spurt in sales; but when the have run their brief course, they and the wares described in them are forgotten by the public. On the other hand, the co tinued publication of business announcements in a newspaper which, because of its liability and excellence, has become popular and influential with the public in general will produce constant and satisfactory financial returns.

They Care for Their Own.

Philadelphia Telegram. Nobody ever sees a Jew or a Quaker beggar. Those people are noted for taking care stated. The fact is emphasized in the report of the United Hebrew Charities of New York, just made public, from which it appears that the disbursements for the year ending Sept. 30 amounted to over \$150,000. distributed among more than 35,000 persons The figures give a clear notion of the value

Saving of Eggs.

of New York.

Milwalkee Sentinel Senator William E. Mason, who has noticed that at present you can say the Filipinos ought to govern themselves "without having a rotten egg thrown at your head," infers from this circumstance that his antiexpansionist notions are growing less unpular. Possibly, but not certainly. Perhaps the circumstance only proves that eggs are less wastefully used now than for-

The Proper Thing to Do.

San Francisco has a \$36,000 fund on hand for the building of a Dewey monument. San Francisco could make quite a hit by giving the money to the Admiral and permit-

Pointer for Simpson. Baltimore American.

A Kansas rewspaper follows an advertisement of a meeting to be addressed by Jerry Simpson with the statement that 75,000 eggs have been placed in the local cold storage house. Jerry can't claim he had no warning.

American Rule Needed. The Difference. Gov.-Gen. Brooke, of Cuba, has very properly decided to protect the Syrians in

days. American government in Cuba, as in the United States, stands for civil and religious liberty. It is very plain that without the strong hand of American justice it would not be long before the last state of Cuba would be worse than the first.

THE CENTRAL FIGURE.

Cecil Rhodes the Object of Interest in Transvaal War.

Harper's Weekly.

One consequence of the war in the Transvaal, for which we all may as well prepare, is the need of exhaustive consideration of the character of Mr. Cecil Rhodes. If the Boors get hold of Mr. Rhodes, we may be able to turn him and his record over to the historians, and await their verdict; but probably the Boers won't get him; and deed we should hope they may not, for he has a fair title to be considered the most interesting man in the world just now, and in the interest of public entertainment, if nothing else, we must hope he will be spared to act out his part.

Is he an Imperialist or a Republican? Is he a dreamer or a practical person? Is he a Napoleon or a Washington? We read of him as a man steeped in American ideas of politics, whose dream was once of a United States of South Africa, which should have ome rule. That sounds like an ideal of iberty and good government, and undoubtedly Mr. Rhodes is after good government, and for the essentials of liberty for all persons who, in his opinion, are fit to improve them. As for Boers and other native Africans whose ideas of liberty and government don't coincide with his, if he finds it expedient and practicable to throw them down and sit on their chests, the fact that he is opposed to taxation without representation will not avail much to make his weight

Mr. Rhodes is a greedy man, but greedy in very large and unusual way. Nothing seems to satisfy him but the realization of ideas. He is enormously rich, but not a grain the less uneasy on that account. be master of the lamp seems of small consequence to him unless he can keep the genieshumping at the jobs he wants done. To build the Cape to Cairo railroad and to sweep out of the way all obstacles to the political and industrial development South Africa are the purposes that have refrom the fermentation in Mr. Rhodes's mind. He is not the sort of man who hesitates to break the eggs that are essential to his omelet, but there are eggs in Africa that are uncommon hard to break. and the toughest shell of all is that of Oom Paul Kruger.

A Hero's Family.

Springfield Republican. One of the few memories of the terrible Windsor hotel fire in New York city worth cherishing is of the heroism of Warren Guion, the long-time elevator man, who kept at his work of trying to save the guests until he was himself cut off from escape in the elevator and burned to death. Guion left a mother, sister and helpless brother. Happily those appreciative of Guion's faithfulness have not been forgetful of those whom he supported. The New York Evening Post took hold of the matter and contributions enough were secured to buy a ouse for the family in the borough of Bronx. This was built for two families, so that a part of it can be rented, and this will go far toward supporting the

Self-Sustaining Postoffice. Washington Special

The Postoffice Department is more than self-supporting. The report of Postmaster-General Smith for the fiscal year ending June 30 will show receipts about equal to four months of the new fiscal year shows a large increase. The appropriation for the service last year amounted to \$103,-000,000 in round figures. The cost will be greater the current year and a correspondngly larger provision for the service will to be made. Advocates of a 1-cent rate of postage on first-class mail will urge his as a good time to make a reduction the schedule, but this reform will hardly be indorsed officially; the time for the decrease does not seem opportune.

A Pertinent Question.

Florida Times-Union and Citizen (Dem.) Why are not the contractionists in evidence when the boys are being received? We heard nothing of them when Dewey came, no: in Tennessee, nor Nebraska, nor in California did they rise up and call these soldiers the "enemies of their coun-"conspirators to subject us to military rule," nor even "traitors to the traditions of the fathers." Why did they not embrace this opportunity, or one of them, to "enforce their sentiments on the atten-tion of the people?" What an opportunity was lost to stand on a mountain and curse But they are Balaams in this as in all else, and it is written "The ass shall see more than the false prophet."

Two Massachusetts Views.

Boston Journal. "We are trying to break down the policy of the administration," frankly proclaims the Hon. George S. Boutwell, president of the Anti-Imperialist League. words, Mr. Boutwell and his friends are doing their level best to elect a Democratic President and a free-silver Congress—which would be the sure alternative of the administration's defeat. Massachusetts has nothing but kindly regard for its aged ex-Governor, but it does, not intend to follow

Admiral Roche.

him in this undertaking.

Boston Pilot The Boston Herald says: "It is rumored navy." Now, mark the first result of that flippant joke. A British-American writes, calling us a traitor and a lot of other unpleasant things. He evidently does not know that the Transvaal navy is like that of Switzerland in lacking only seaports, ships and sailors. That is the way that we Boers are abused all the time.

Plato Up to Date.

Fargo Forum. The world's sad enough-so where you talk happiness. No pathway is wholly rough-look for the smooth places-avoid the rocky. Talk hope-the world has grief enough of its own-as the poet says. The world is better off without your thoughts. Say you are well, or all is well you-and God will help to make it so. Half the grief of the world is from careless utterances-better never to have been

Grant Allen and Letters.

Baltimore Herald The late Grant Allen shared with Baring-Gould whatever distinction attaches to having been the most prolific English author of the latter half of this century, and he was as versatile as he was prolific. But, with all his success, he advised against letters as a career. "Don't take to literature." said. ne once, "if you've capital enough in hand to buy a good broom and energy enough to annex a vacant street crossing.

The Orginal Rhyme. New York Press.

Rudyard Kipling, it now appears, is not averse to rum and water. This will be a hard blow to the white ribboners, but it will be an inconceivable relief to the poet. The only and overworked "stripling" can now be laid aside in favor of the new rhyme. The diagram which originally went with this has been mislaid.

Missouri's Able Effort.

Judge C. R. Rolf made this office a pleas-

ant call last Monday. He said he was go-

ing to begin to gather corn that day, and that he could do very well if he had a pony to ride so that he could reach the

Tarkio (Mo.) Avalanche.

An Editorial Trick. Grand Forks (N. D.) Plain Dealer We notice in the Grandin Chronicle that a blacksmith of that vicinity advertises that

he is in his shop from 5 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Only Mate Left for Silver.

This gentleman must be qualifying himself for the editorship of a daily newspaper.

Washington Post. It looks as if silver might have to adop the freight car famine as a running mate It is about the only bit of hard luck the country has in sight at the present time.

Pinar del Rio city, who have been notified | Mr. Bryan talks more than Senator Han-

INDIANA'S INDETERMINATE SEN-TENCE AND PAROLE STATUTE.

What the Law Provides For and How It Has Worked-Reasons for Believing It Is a Great Success.

Correspondence of the Indianapolis Journal. MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., Oct. 30.-Last evening prison Sunday was observed here by a union meeting of the Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational churches, held in the Methodist Church. The church was filled to overflowing and great interest was manifested. Rev. F. E. Knopf gave a historical sketch of "Reforms in the Treatment of Prisoners;" Rev. Kindig spoke on "Applied Christianity and Prison Reform," and W. H. Whittaker, clerk of the State Prison, read a paper on "The Indeterminate Sentence and Parole Law." He spoke, in part, as follows:

"A few years ago the system of handling

the criminal population of this State was very crude, if the Constitution of the State is to be considered. But little attention was given the prisoners after arrest and sentence to prison by the court. The object at that time seemed to be to throw the man into prison for a definite time, and compel him to work earning money for the State, and the more he could earn the better prisoner he was for the institution and the management. Section 63 of the Constitution of the State of Indiana reads as follows: 'The penal code shall be founded on principles of reformation, and not of vindictive justice. Or, in other words, the authorities of our penal institutions should base their management upon ideas looking to the reformation, and making, where possible, better men of se that are placed in their charge. With this in view the men who were interested in this class of work began, a few years ago, to educate our legislators on the subject of securing better legislation looking to prison reform. During the Legislature of the winter of of 1895 they were successful in securing the appointment of a committee, by the General Assembly, to make investigation of the laws that were on the statute books at that time in the States of New York, Illinois and Minnesota, as these States were then working under the indeterminate sentence and parole law. This committee, headed by Ernest Bicknell, who was then the secretary of the Board of State Charicredit for the splendid law we now entered earnestly into their work, and fore the meeting of the Legislature in January, 1897, had consulted with the prison management of all the States that were successfully operating the indeterminate sentence and parole system, and, with the information at hand, drafted the law we now have, which was approved by the Legslature with but very little opposition March 8, 1897. In the passage of these remeasures the Indiana State Prison became the Indiana State Prison, and Indiana State Prison South became the In-

liang Reformatory. "Before the passage of this law all prisoners sentenced in counties north of a line running east and west through the center of the State, which line touched the southern border of Marion county, were sent to the Michigan City prison, and all south of this line were sentenced to Jeffersonville. This was done without regard to age, crime or the number of times the prisoner may have been in prison. The result was that many a young boy who had committed his first offense was thrown into prison and put into the same cell with an old, experience offender, and after serving his term of one two years, with no attention being given while in prison, he was discharged graduate in crime. The new law seeks to remedy just such cases as this by committing to the State Prison all men who are thirty years of age, and those who been setnenced for life or treason and those who have served in prison more than one term. To the Indiana Reformatory are committed all persons under thirty years of age, except those who have a life sentence or found guilty of treason. The mangement of the State Prison and the Reformatory, as soon as the laws were passed set out at once to adopt rules and provide for the better government of the risoners in their charge, as contemplated

by the new law. MEANING OF THE LAW. "The first reform that was instituted these institutions was to abolish the lash and in its stead well ventilated and warm cells were provided, where a prisoner is placed in solitary confinement on short diet. being compelled to stand at his cell door during working hours. This punishment lasts until the prisoner is willing and the management is satisfied that he will return to his work and give no further trouble. Again, the change of clothing from the stripes to the cadet blue for the first-grade prisoner and a checkered cloth of a dark and gray check for the second grade, and the stripes for the third grade. The lockstep has also been abolished and instead prisoners are permitted to march in military order, two abreast. These three reformsthe abolishment of the lash, the striped clothing and the lock-step-have done more

o improve the condition of the prisoner and make him feel like a man than anything that has been done. 'The indeterminate-sentence law means that when a prisoner is sentenced to prison he goes for a minimum and maximum term, which is determined by law in accordance with the offense committed. It may be from one to three years, one to fourteen, two to fourteen or two to twenty-one years. On entering the prison the prisoner is mitted to enter second grade-that is, clothing will be of the checkered cloth. While in this grade he will be permitted to write one letter a month and receive visit per month from a friend. At the of three months, with perfect deportment that James Jeffrey Roche, of the Pilot, is to in this grade, the prisoner will be advanced of the cadet blue. In this grade the prisoner is permitted to write two letters per month and receive two visits per month from his friends. For the breaking of any rules that have been adopted by the management the prisoner may be reduced in grade; if reduced to the third grade he will don the stripes, and while in this clothing will not

be permitted to write letters nor receive visits from his friends, nor to read in "With the grading of the prisoner from the time he enters the institution the management begins to study him, making a careful investigation as to his previous history while on the outside, and finding, if possible, if he has a criminal record. If he illiterate he is taken to the schoolroom four evenings in the week and nine months in the year. There he is taught to read and write. He is permitted to attend Christian Endeavor meetings each Sunday morning and regular chapel service every Sunday forenoon; he is also permitted to have in his cell the best library books, papers and magazines. With such methods as these the authorities are enabled to study each prisoner and at the end of his minimum sentence are able to judge as to the character and habits of the prisoner when he appears before the parole board asking for parole. This brings us to the manner in which indeterminate sentence and parole law is administered; when a prisoner has served one or two years in prison, as the case may be, and has complied with the rules he is permitted to come before the parole board. board first examines the statement made by the trial judge and prosecuting attorney; they then question the prisoner as to his past record. If they find that he has rats, who were fighting desperately, biting served other sentences and that his past life has been spent in crime, his case will not be favorably considered by the board and he sharp teeth. He seemed almost helpless and will be ordered to return to his work, not knowing just when he will again have another chance to be heard by the board. On the other hand if the board finds that it is the prisoner's first offense, and that judge and prosecutor who tried him fire favorable to his parole, and the records and all evidence at hand go to show that the dred, Geraghty says, turned their atten-

amount expended, and for what; how many

month and where; where his evenings have

times he has attended church during the

been spent; how often he has been in

HOW THE LAW HAS WORKED.

saloon during the month.

they will parole him. Employment then sponsible; if not we will secure work for him in a factory or on a farm, the person giving the employment agreeing to pay reasonable wages for one year and to take a friendly interest in the prisoner's welfare. He is also to see that the prisoner makes his

eports to the warden or superintendent on the first of each month for the previous month, stating in this report the number have attacked a man in any force. reason; amount of money earned and

> Believed to Have Fought a Duel with Swords at Valparaiso.

"This report must be signed by the paroled VALPARAISO, Oct. 20 .- The sudden death prisoner and approved by his employer. If last week of Senor Ramon Garcia, director this report is not received by the warden or general of railways, and of Senor Gregorio superintendent promptly investigation is at | Pinochet, minister of industry and public once started to find why the report has not | works, under mysterious conditions, caused been received. If, after investigation, it is a great sensation. In both cases the medical found that the prisoner has violated his authorities certified that death was due to parole he is at once returned to prison without trial and compelled to serve out his maximum sentence.

"During the two years the parole law has been in operation at the state prison we knowledge of fencing.

in the town and country districts of Indiana, for our people are always foremost in adopting and carrying out ideas and reforms looking to the betterment of all mankind, and we believe the time is now here that the people in the different countles, townships and cities of this State are ready and willing to assist the men who are worthy of parole in every possible way for them to regain their social standing. "While the parole law in Indiana is yet an experiment, I believe when the law as ft now stands is fully understood there will be no desire on the part of the people if, in fact, there be any such desire at this time to return to the principle of definite by the habitual criminal can be driven from the State or retained behind the bars where he can no longer prey on society. At the same time the unfortunate person, who is temporarily crazed by intoxication or laborcommits his first crime can be saved. principle of the parole law is in accord with the advanced thought of the day, which believes that there comes a time in the history of those incarcerated in prison, when they can be reformed and placed on the road to good citizenship. To all such it says, 'Go, and sin no more.' While for the habitual criminal it writes over the prison doors, 'Abandon hope, all ye who enter COMMERCIAL CONGRESS European Trade and Trade Marks Discussed by Delegates. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30 .- The International Commercial Congress, which has been n session here since Oct. 12, toon the final week of its work. The congress will close on Wednesday. To-day's session was devoted to papers on European trade, and later in the day there was an informal discussion of the subject of trade marks. Congressman Irving P. Wanger, of Pennsylvania, presided to-day.

have paroled 132 prisoners, of which nur

ber 6 have been returned for violation of

their parole and two have failed to make

their reports, and at this time we do not

know where they are. This showing, as

compared with other institutions, is re-

markably good, only being a fraction over

6 per cent, of the prisoners paroled that

have violated the confidence placed in them

by the management. We now have eighty

men on parole that are making their re-

ports promptly, earning all the way from

\$5 to \$40 per month and their board, and in many cases are caring for their families, that would otherwise be a public

charge upon the township where they live

had the prisoner been kept in confinement.

tem of prison management depends upon

the faithfulness with which it is executed.

All unworthy considerations must be left

out. The parole must not be granted upon

influence, either political, religious or fam-

ily, but purely upon the record and char-

acter of the prisoner in question. The ideal

of prison discipline which this system in-

volves is a high one. It would be useless

for the prison management, where high

ideals of life are unpopular, to attempt to

carry out this law, but such is not the case

"The value and success of this new sys-

Charles Yensen, delegate from Bilbao, Spain, spoke of the famous iron ores which come from the section of Spain which he represents. He thought if the United States possessed greater shipping facilities her trade with Spain, and especially with Bil-

bao, would be greatly enlarged. Pietro Tappari, of Florence, Italy, in discussing the question of tariff, took the ground that it has been proven by experience that prohibitive duties are sometimes as injurious to the country which imposes them as to the country against which they are imposed, and applied the proposition to the Dingley tariff as it affects Italy and the United States. J. C. Monaghan, United States consul at Chemnitz, defended the

American tariff laws. Antonio Cuyas, delegate from Madrid gave a resume of the conditions of trade and commerce in Spain and said in effect that that country was being rejuvenated by reorganization of its commerce manufactures. In part, he said: "Almost immediately after the recent crisis in our national life, when the government and people alike seemed dazed and at a commerce came to the rescue. At a congress of delegates from all the chambers of commerce in the kingdom, held at Saragossa, the country's condition was thorughly examined and a comprehensive plan for its improvement was formulated and recommended to the government. So as practicable that plan has been and will be followed. Other evidences of the same spirit are the creation of a national board of export and trade, a complete reorgan-ization of our State Department, reducing the scope of the political service and increasing that of commerce, and the appointment of commercial attaches at our various embassies and legations." In con-clusion he declared that Spain is very anxous to increase its commercial trade with the United States. In order to do this last, he said that it is indispensable that treaty of commerce be negotiated without

Harold Grebts, delegate from Gothenburg, Sweden, urged that the question of improving the merchant marine be given mmediate and close attention by the people of the United States. He gave a compre hensive statement of the condition of the industries of Sweden, showing that the iron and steel trade is of great importance. J. Nicholas, representing the Haitian government, and Prudencio De Murguindo consul general of Uruguay, read papers on

Commercial trade marks were discussed at the afternoon session. Charles H. Dueil exporters to adopt trade marks he cautioned them not to use their own name as a mark, because, he said, the right of a man to use his own name is common to all men and, therefore, if there are twenty men by the name of John Adams, each one of the twenty has the same right as the others." He further cautioned against the adoption of a geographical term, a descriptive word or name as a word expressing quality, grade the terms indicated, he declared legally upheld to give exclusive rights. It is so easy, he said, to select a device or symbol or to coin a word that there is no reason why a manufacturer or merchant sho lect as his trade mark anything which is not a lawful trade mark, or which is on the border line, and within all probability may ultimately land him in the courts. F. E. Stewart, of New York, spoke on Some Anomalies in the Trade Mark System." In the absence of Wm. C. Barker, of New York, his paper on "International Patents and Trade Marks" was read by Francis Forbes.

FIGHT WITH MUSKRATS.

Dog Killed and a Police Operator Bitten in Twenty Places.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30 .- Bleeding from a score of wounds, J. J. Geraghty, a police operator in South Chicago, to-day reached his home and told a strange story of an attack on him and his dog by a swarm of muskrats in the swamp along the Calumet river. Geraghty entered the swamp this morning early to hunt for reed birds. His dog, a magnificent Gordon setter, accompanied him. Shortly after noon he started homeward. Suddenly the furious barking of his dog startled him and he ran forward to find the animal literally covered with muskand squealing like mad. They nipped at the dog's eyes and caught his tongue in their Geraghty fired his shotgun at the little army of rodents which came scampering to the scene, hoping to scare the ones which were fast killing his dog. He mowed down a dozen rats without appreciably decreasing their number. The dog at last succumbe and the reinforcements, numbering a hunprisoner will again become a useful citizen. | tion to him. "They climbed through my clothes in no time and bit me savagely, must be found for the prisoner, usually in | said the operator in telling the story, "and the home of his own people if they are re- the only thing that saved my life was the arrival of a couple of other hunters, who ran in with clubs and beat the little fellows

Geraghty's story is corroborated by the hunters who rescued him. Muskrats, in portions of the swamp, are known to be numerous and occasionally belligerent, but this is said to be the first instance where they

TWO CHILEANS DEAD.